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to the large amount of shipping between this port and the Philippines, from three to five ships arriving here from there each month. All bring a variable number of passengers. A number of ships from India and Alexandria also arrived here. There are two regular lines to and from the river Platte, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, and other South American ports.

I inclose the report from Oporto for the week ended Saturday, January 13; am glad to see no new cases during the week.

The Federal Government has declared Manila "dirty" on account of the plague.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.—Translated in this Bureau from press reports officially forwarded.]

Plague in Oporto during the week ended January 13, 1900.

OPORTO, January 8, 1900.

: No case of bubonic plague reported to-day.

Dr. Vagedest has arrived here from India, and on January 12 will begin experiments in the municipal laboratory.

January 9: No case reported to-day.

The English physicians, Drs. Samul and Billone, are here for the purpose of studying plague.

January 10: No case reported to-day.

January 11: No case reported to-day. The German physician, Dr. Vagedes, has to-day begun his experiments.

January 12: No case of bubonic plague reported to-day.

January 13: During the entire week no case or death of bubonic plague has been reported. From the outbreak of the epidemic to the present date, 287 cases, and 108 deaths have been reported.

[From La Gaceta.]

MADRID, January 10, 1900.

The official Journal has declared arrivals from Manila unclean. Vessels carrying repatriated soldiers will not be subjected to quarantine.

A singular epidemic disease at Moncofar.

[From press report.]

An epidemic disease presenting many singular characteristics and which has caused a considerably increased mortality during the past month, has appeared in Moncofar, a town in the province of Castelon.

The first symptom appears in the digestive tube, producing at first a low temperature, followed by very high fever which causes loss of consciousness and finally death. Up to the present date there have been 20 cases and 12 deaths. The sanitary inspector of the province, together with other officials, has visited the locality. Late reports from the physicians who went to examine the cases of epidemic disease at Moncofar, pronounce it a grippal affection, attacking the meninges, but presenting no expansive or contagious conditions.

Reports from Cadiz.

CADIZ, SPAIN, January 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my regular weekly report for the period ended the 6th instant.

During the week 2 vessels, the British steamship *Portuguese Prince* and the Spanish steamship *Martin Saenz*, bound for New Orleans, by the way of the Canaries, Porto Rico, Cuba, and Vera Cruz, were furnished with supplemental bills of health, subsequent to inspection.

Both were found to be in fairly good sanitary condition, the former being the better. The *Portuguese Prince* carried 5 cabin passengers from Marseilles, and had no steerage passengers. The *Martin Saenz* carried 28 cabin and 23 steerage passengers from the following-named ports: Barcelona, 3; Majorca, 5; Valencia, 8; Malaga, 5, and none from Cadiz. All emigrants on board were inspected regardless of their destination. This plan, it was found, was more desirable than attempting to separate those for our ports from the general crowd, as was first contemplated, and was explained away by the fact that less time is required to perform the inspection in this manner. By so doing, one is enabled to see all on board just prior to sailing.

During the week I was accorded an audience with the civil governor of the province of Cadiz. He expressed himself as pleased to know your representative had been detailed for duty at Cadiz. I also called on the alcalde, with reference to obtaining weekly reports of infectious diseases in the city. He promised to have them sent, but up to the present time they have not been received.

There has been a considerable rainfall during the week and the temperature continues low, with high winds.

The water supply of Cadiz, a report on which was omitted in my former report, comes from two sources: A spring on the mountain side, 4 miles beyond Port St. Marys, a town some 20 miles distant, across the bay. It is piped around the bay and supplied to the city in the usual manner. It is moderately soft and potable and should be pure. There is a small charge for the use of this water. The other is rain water, collected from the roofs of the houses and drained into underground cisterns. They permit of pollution most generally, as they are located under the court or central part of the house, known as the "patio," which when open above, is constructed so as to drain the rainfall into them. They are made of brick laid in cement and lined with cement. * * * About 60 per cent of the population use this water for drinking purposes, as they prefer it to the other on account of its softness.

Oporto.—Three new cases of plague are reported for the corresponding week. From the outbreak of the epidemic to the end of December 284 cases are reported with 107 deaths, 13 of which occurred during that month. The papers report 9 deaths in Oporto during December from typhus fever, but it is believed to be incorrect, as it is noticed that the Spanish papers invariably use the word typhus instead of typhoid, which is more liable to exist there.

No information worthy of report has come to my knowledge concerning the plague situation in Lisbon and Masan during the week.

Weekly abstract of bills of health is inclosed.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CADIZ, SPAIN, *January 15, 1900.*

SIR: The following report for the week ended the 13th instant is herewith respectfully submitted:

During the above-named period no vessels were inspected and no bills of health furnished.

The mortality statistics of the city from November 1 to the present have been courteously promised as often as asked for, but as yet they

have not come to hand. Perhaps they will be received at some time in the future.

From Oporto 1 death from plague is reported as having occurred during the week, with no new cases, it having developed, according to the statements made by the papers, during the preceding week.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 1,308, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 18; scarlet fever, 14, and 1 from yellow fever.

BRAZIL—*Para*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 94, including 3 from measles.

British Columbia—*Vancouver*.—Year ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths, 314, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 18; whooping cough, 2, and 47 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ECUADOR—*Guayaquil*.—Five weeks ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 55,000. Total number of deaths, 235. No contagious disease reported.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 127,114. Total number of deaths, 274, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and 31 from measles.

GERMANY—*Glauchau*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 48, including diphtheria, 3, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1899. Total number of deaths, 42, including diphtheria, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Mainz.—Year ended December, 31, 1899. Estimated population, 80,000. Total number of deaths, 1,541, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 29; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2, and 1 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 6, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 30.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz, 44.9, and the lowest in Burnley, viz, 12.5.

London.—Three thousand two hundred and sixty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 62; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 58; whooping cough, 26; enteric fever, 19, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 37.1 a thousand. In Greater London 4,329 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 33.9 a thousand of the population.